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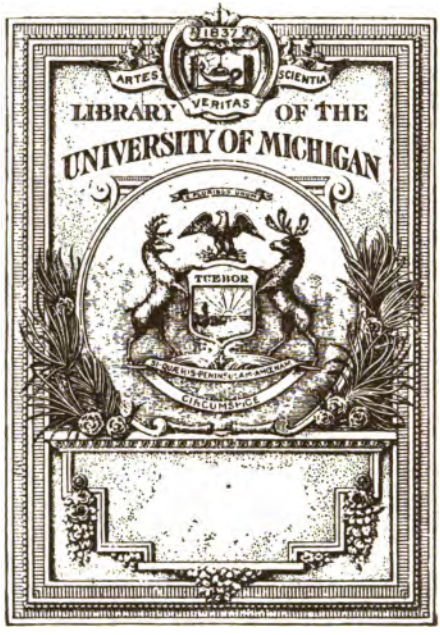

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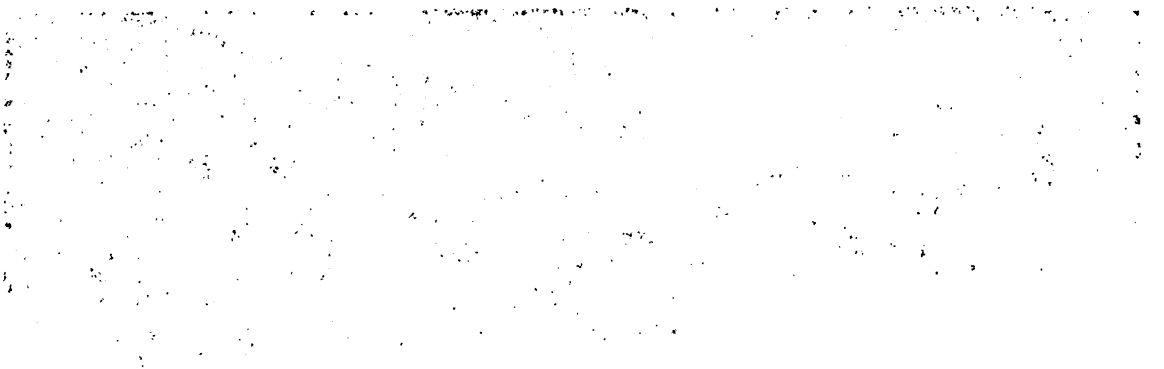

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The University of Chicago in 1921

The University of Chicago Press
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A Message from the President

The little book which is herewith presented is intended as a statement to the alumni of the general situation of the University at this time. It is hoped that they will all find it of interest and that many will see a marked difference between the Quadrangles as they knew them and the Quadrangles as they are today. Moreover the University is not stationary. There are distinct and large plans for the future. From the beginning the University has looked far forward and it has in the main realized its aims. We are confident that the present dreams will become actual in the not distant future.

The large body of alumni, of course, comprises chiefly those who have not yet reached middle life. Of the total number of degrees conferred, three thousand and forty-two were given in the period ending with 1905. Ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine have been given in the second fifteen-year period of the University history.

This makes it plain that the University of Chicago is on a totally different basis from many other universities of older foundation. The number of alumni who have reached more than middle life and who have had an opportunity to acquire

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fortunes on a considerable scale is necessarily with us very small. It cannot be expected that in the immediate future our alumni may do the large things for the University which have been done and which are daily being done for certain older institutions. The large needs now before the University must in the main be met from other sources. At the same time the generous interest which our alumni have so often manifested is deeply appreciated and is encouraging for the future.

It is believed that no institution has a more loyal body of alumni than ours. The Alumni Council which represents the alumni body and which has in hand the various alumni interests, is a very active and efficient organ and in its plans and policies is looking forward alertly to the future.

The University extends cordial greetings to all its alumni everywhere, and will always rejoice in their successes and have sympathy for their difficulties. It is the distinct view of all of us that the University exists not merely on the Midway, but wherever its alumni are doing the active work of the world; and we believe that the lessons of their student life will make an essential part of the power with which they perform their duties of citizenship in any part of the world.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

Bertram G. Goodhue, Architect

THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL: EXTERIOR

Proposed Design. See p. 18

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IN 1921

Aims and Growth

THE University of Chicago is now in its thirtieth year. It is still the youngest of great American universities. But it has matriculated 87,000 students; it has graduated 10,000 Bachelors, 2,000 Masters, 1,200 Doctors of Philosophy, and 600 Doctors of Law. It has an annual enrolment of 11,000 students; it has a library of almost 1,000,000 books and assets aggregating $50,000,000.

Other universities are of course older, larger, or richer; but Chicago has been in many ways a pioneer in American education. It was the first to offer regular university work through the Summer Quarter, and still while most university campuses are drowsing, deserted, in summer sunshine, Chicago's quadrangles are humming with 5,000 of the most eager students of the year. It was Chicago that first made physical culture and athletics a regular division of the university, and gave the head of it the rank of a university professor, a policy which has done much for American college athletics. Chicago was the

first university in the United States to establish a university press, and all the leading American universities have since followed its example. Chicago owes much to other universities, at home and abroad, but it has in its turn made a distinct contribution to American university organization and ideals.

One thinks instinctively of almost every American university as dominated either by its graduate work or its undergraduate life, as the case may be. At Chicago the effort has been to let neither factor eclipse the other, but to maintain both in a wholesome equilibrium. Along with this has gone the kindred policy of stimulating both teaching and research among the members of all the departments. This has had the double effect of keeping the University teaching fresh and modern and of developing proficiency in investigation in an unusually large proportion of the teaching staff. The University has given further encouragment to such research by conducting scholarly and scientific journals for the interchange of new ideas and discoveries. Perhaps nowhere in America has greater encouragement been given to scientific publication, and the massive lists of publications of members of the Faculties which formed part of the decennial and again of the quarter-centennial publications give evidence of the result.

The University has from the first welcomed women both as students and as teachers. At the very beginning of its work, one of its most respected and beloved figures was Alice Freeman Palmer, the Dean of Women, and among the University's benefactors women have been conspicuous. Residence halls for women, all given by women, were among the first buildings erected; while the feature of the quarter-centennial celebration was the dedication of Ida Noyes Hall, with its clubhouse, refectory, and gymnasium for women.

The University of 1921 is of course very different from that of 1892. It then enrolled 700 students; now it has 11,000. It then consisted of the Colleges, the Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature, and Science, and the Divinity School. To these have been added, one by one, six other colleges or schools. In 1898 was founded the College of Commerce and Administration, which developed in 1902 into the School of that name. The year 1900 saw the organization of University College, which now enrols eighteen hundred students annually in its afternoon, evening, and Saturday classes. Rush Medical College had been affiliated in 1898, and in 1901 the Medical Courses were organized by the bringing of its first- and second-year work to the Quadrangles. In 1901 the School of Education

was established, continuing the work of the Chicago Institute. The University has in the School of Education one of the two completely organized educational laboratories in the world. In 1902 the Law School was established, and the standards embodied in it have had an important influence in the improvement of legal education in the Middle West. In 1920 the University added the Graduate School of Social Service Administration, in continuation of the work of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. The work of the Divinity School has also expanded through the affiliation of the Disciples' Divinity House in 1894, the Ryder Universalist House in 1911, and the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational) in 1915.

With the leading events of the University's first quarter-century its friends are familiar. One of the last of these was the gift of two hundred thousand dollars for the much needed Theology Building, which was afterward increased to three hundred thousand dollars and supplemented by Mrs. Joseph Bond's gift of fifty thousand for the Divinity Chapel. A little later, too late in fact for inclusion in the quarter-centennial *History of the University*, came the great Williams gift of more than two million dollars, which has been assigned to the maintenance of the School of Commerce and Administration. The Williams

Bertram G. Goodhue, Architect

THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL: INTERIOR

Proposed Design. See p. 18

gift was wholly unsolicited and was a complete surprise to the President and Trustees. Mr. Hobart W. Williams wished to make a contribution to education in memory of his parents who had lived for many years in Chicago, and what he knew of the University led him to make it the object of his liberality.

The Last Five Years

The second quarter-century was auspiciously begun by the successful conduct of the largest single financial campaign in the University's history thus far, the Medical Fund. The President and the Trustees undertook on November 8, 1916, to secure for medical work the sum of five million three hundred thousand dollars, and within six months five million four hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars had been raised. It was only our entry into war that prevented the immediate execution of the broad plans this fund makes possible. As it is, the medical program is now part of what President Judson has termed the "Program in Suspense."

In the summer of 1918 Mr. La Verne Noyes, the donor of Ida Noyes Hall, presented to the University property which is estimated at about two million dollars for the establishment of scholarships for those who had served under the American flag in the Great War, and for their

descendants. This generous and patriotic gift called forth nation-wide interest and has already influenced many similar benefactions. Hundreds of men are now enjoying its benefits.

The University in the War

Mr. Noyes made his great gift when the war was at its height. From the day the United States entered that struggle the activities of the University were more and more turned into war channels. Many students and professors put on khaki immediately and found their places in officers' training camps or in war preparations at Washington. The laboratories of the University were promptly put at the disposal of the Government for experiment and research. R.O.T.C. companies, one of them made up of Faculty men, including the President, drilled daily on Stagg Field. The University announced that all men of the city and neighborhood who wished to come to the Field in the evenings would receive free military instruction and drill, and hundreds of men responded and got their first military experience drilling there by electric light. A beautiful stand of colors was afterward presented to the University by these men, most of whom became officers as a result of this training, and all of whom were sooner and better prepared for service than they would otherwise have been.

The story of the University in the war has not yet been written and is too long for inclusion here. The President of the University was Chairman of one of the appeal boards in connection with the first draft in 1917, and made an arduous journey to Persia in 1918 as Chairman of the Commission on Relief in the Near East, and with a special unofficial mission for the Government. Members of the Faculties and of the Board of Trustees found their way into every form of service with the army, the navy, the Red Cross, or the Y.M.C.A. Many were active in Washington throughout the war. More served in France. Our men of science worked effectively upon the rationing, instruction, transportation, protection, and health of our soldiers, while the invention of the Michelson range-finder, adopted by the navy, and the discovery by a University Ph.D., of Lewisite, one of the deadliest poison gases of the war, show that on the offensive side they were equally successful. Relief expeditions to Persia, Russia, and Roumania were led by University of Chicago men, and one member of the Faculties in 1918–19 visited every one of the warring countries, as an expert for the American Relief Administration and the Children's Relief Bureau.

The war record of the alumni and students of the University is even more impressive. They

were in every field and on every sea. Chicago men fell at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, and St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne campaign. They laid down their lives in German prisons, with the Army of Occupation, and even in Mesopotamia. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-five alumni and former students are known to have been in service. Nine hundred and sixty-six won commissions. Seventy-two gave up their lives. At least twenty-five received conspicuous honors. In the air service four of the American aces were University of Chicago men. It must be a noble and distinguished memorial that shall some day in the Quadrangles of the University fitly commemorate the service of these men in the war.

The S.A.T.C.

Nothing brought the war home to the University so forcibly as the institution of the S.A.T.C. The Student Army Training Corps was organized at the University on October 1, 1918, in response to the appeal of the War Department calling upon the colleges and universities to place their resources at the service of the Government for the rapid training of young men for service as officers in the new army. All the men's dormitories in the University were converted into barracks. The second floor of the grandstand on Stagg Field was inclosed and equipped with steam heat and

Coolidge and Hodgdon, Architects

THE THEOLOGY BUILDING

See p. 17

electric light and thus made into large barracks rooms. In addition to these provisions six fraternity houses on University and Woodlawn avenues were leased. Hutchinson Hall and the dining-room and gymnasium of Lexington Hall were used for mess halls, and the reading-rooms of Harper Memorial Library, the Law School, and other University buildings were set apart as halls for supervised study. The men were put into uniform as rapidly as possible and their daily drills and their practice of marching to and from mess and study halls gave the University during that quarter a thoroughly martial aspect. The necessary requirement in the way of daily drill naturally interfered with the doing of their student work, however, and there was a very general relief in the University when, soon after the Armistice was declared on November 11, the Student Army Training Corps was discontinued and on December 20 the last men of the Corps were released from service.

While the Student Army Training Corps experiment lasted hardly long enough to be thoroughly tested as an emergency measure, the response of the University to the call of the Government in placing its buildings, equipment, and Faculties at the service of the War Department was one which stirred the hearts of the whole University community.

The University after the War

As with most institutions of learning the University's enrolment was much reduced during the war and much increased after it. The attendance for the Autumn Quarter, 1920, was the largest in the University's history, 5,993. All University sports have resumed their usual place in student life. The baseball team made an extended and successful trip to Japan last spring. The football games never drew such crowds as last autumn. Basket-ball, swimming, cross-country running, track, tennis, and other sports are being assiduously pursued. Student social life is likewise busy. The Reynolds Club has about one thousand members. The fraternities and women's clubs are numerous and active. Ida Noyes Hall is crowded with women's activities. The Undergraduate Council, the Honor Commission, the Campus Club, the W.A.A., the Federation of University Women, the Poetry Club, the musical and dramatic clubs, and the Christian associations are steadily at work. The *Daily Maroon*, the *Phoenix*, *Chanticleer*, and *Cap and Gown* engage the undergraduate journalistic and literary talents.

The more serious labors of the classroom and the laboratory are less easy to chronicle. But the extraordinary success of the Michelson interferometer method of determining the diameter of the stars is still fresh in the public mind,

and the recent appointment of a well-known alumnus, David Allan Robertson, as Dean of the Colleges is evidence that undergraduate problems are receiving their full share of attention.

The Program in Suspense

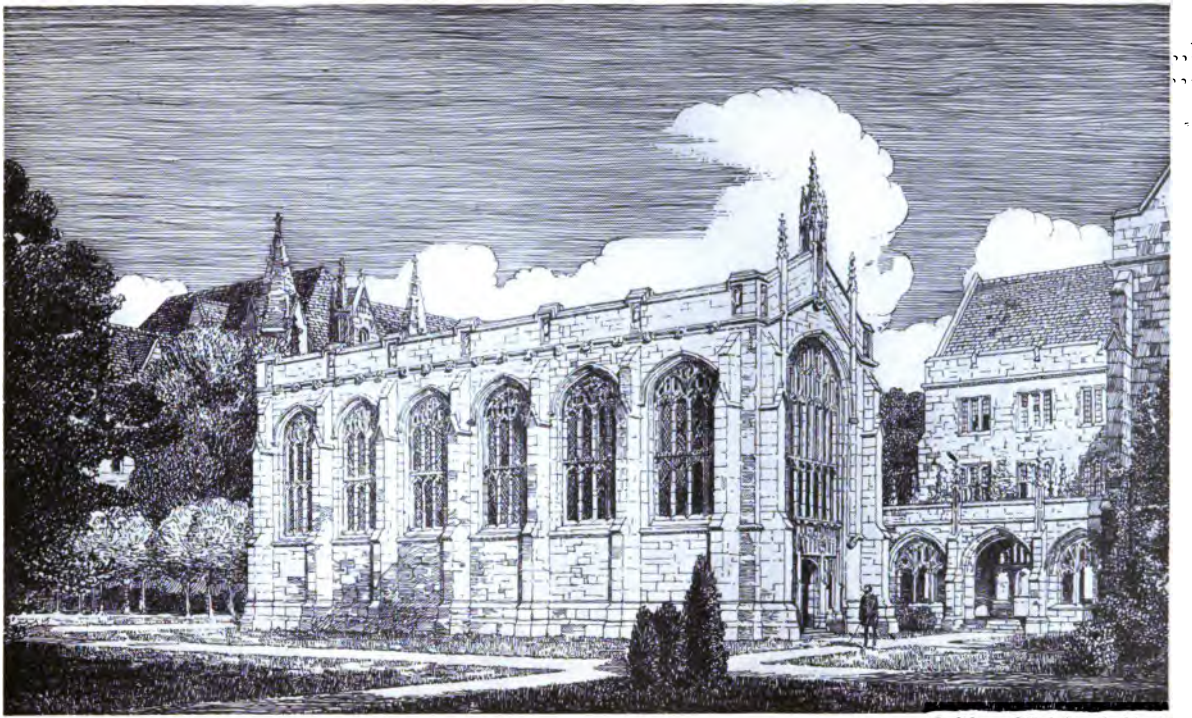
The great fund secured by the University in 1916–17 for medical development is intended to provide three things. First, the establishment in the Quadrangles of the University of a medical school of the highest grade. It is to be a strictly graduate school: everyone who enters it must have secured a Bachelor's degree. The course will cover four years in medicine and will lead to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The University is not undertaking to provide for an enrolment of more than three hundred and fifty in this school. Its aim is to train a limited number of selected students for the medical profession in the best possible way.

A second feature of the medical program is the establishment of the Rush Graduate Medical School, near the Presbyterian Hospital, as a graduate medical school for practitioners, that is, for those who already have the degree of M.D. This school will train specialists and will further extend medical knowledge among men who have already been in medical practice.

A third feature of the plan is the very extended provision for special research effected by arrangements for close co-operation with the Presbyterian Hospital, the John McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, and the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute.

It was for this great medical program that the University secured in 1916–17 nearly five and a half million dollars. Of this amount fourteen hundred thousand dollars were to be spent in new buildings. The entry of the United States into the Great War necessarily postponed the erection of these buildings, and consequently the organization of the Medical School. As building conditions improve, however, the University will take up the erection of these buildings and the execution of this whole medical program.

The larger of the proposed medical buildings will be that comprising the Albert Merritt Billings Hospital, for which the Billings family has provided one million dollars, and the Max Epstein Dispensary, for which Mr. and Mrs. Epstein gave one hundred thousand dollars. Plans for this structure are now being completed by Coolidge and Hodgdon. The building will be located on the south side of the Midway Plaisance. It will include a hospital with two hundred and fifty beds, a dispensary, laboratories for Pathology and Bacteriology, and a library to which Dr.



Coolidge and Hodgdon, Architects

THE BOND CHAPEL OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

See p. 17

Frank Billings has contributed his own medical collection.

While the training of candidates for the degree of M.D. at the University will be carried on in part in the existing biological laboratories and in part in this great new building, for graduate work for medical practitioners at Rush and the Presbyterian Hospital provision will be made in the Rawson Laboratory for which three hundred thousand dollars have been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Rawson.

The medical building program, large as it is, is only a part of the University building program, the execution of which has thus far been prevented by the war and the industrial conditions that followed it. In 1918 Mr. Andrew MacLeish, the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, gave the University one hundred thousand dollars to be used for the erection of a building, preferably for administration. The gifts already described of three hundred thousand dollars for the Theology Building and of fifty thousand dollars for a Divinity Chapel, now increased by accumulated interest to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, have not yet been applied to the erection of these buildings. Plans have been completed, however, by Coolidge and Hodgdon and as soon as building conditions become at all favorable this beautiful group will be erected. The Theology Building

is to stand directly north of Haskell Museum, facing Kent Chemical Laboratory and forming with Rosenwald and Walker the south side of the Great Quadrangle. It will complete the Harper Court, and the adjoining Divinity Chapel will form the main feature on the north side of the Graduate Quadrangle between Haskell and the Divinity halls.

In preparation for the erection of the University Chapel on the block between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and University and Woodlawn avenues, the University purchased the building and property of the Quadrangle Club, undertaking to erect a new clubhouse at University Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars. Very attractive plans for a clubhouse have been prepared by Mr. Howard Shaw. The increased cost of building has led the University to increase its proposed expenditure for this purpose to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, members and friends of the Club providing fifty thousand dollars in addition. As soon as the building can be erected for approximately two hundred thousand dollars work upon the new clubhouse will begin.

Ten years ago Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the founder, in his final gift of ten million dollars set apart one million five hundred thousand dollars for a University Chapel. This great fund is now

available and plans drawn by Bertram G. Goodhue are well advanced. The plan provides for a stately and beautiful Gothic building with a seating capacity of a little more than two thousand. It is to be erected on the Woodlawn Avenue side of the block on which the President's House stands, fronting the Midway but set back more than a hundred feet from the line of Fifty-ninth Street. The present plan includes a massive tower two hundred and sixteen feet in height above the crossing, which will be the dominating feature of the Quadrangles. In no long time this Chapel, which is to be one of the most impressive buildings of its kind, will take its place among the stately structures of the University. With the Billings Hospital on the south side of the Midway and the University Chapel almost opposite it on the north side, the University will make a wholly new impression on those who view it from the Plaisance. The University's possession of the Midway frontage continuously for three-quarters of a mile on both sides of the boulevard gives it an extraordinary opportunity for architectural development, and the Midway of the future, lined on both sides with such buildings as Ida Noyes Hall, the Harper Memorial Library, the University Chapel, and the Billings Hospital, promises to be one of the statliest academic avenues in the world.

The Five-Year Program

The plans of the University for development in the near future are not confined to what has just been sketched as "The Program in Suspense." At the June Convocation, 1920, the President outlined a program of what the University ought to accomplish in the next five years. In 1919 the Board of Trustees assigned income representing two million dollars of endowment to salary increases for members of the Faculties. Again in 1920 the Board authorized a further increase of a like amount in professors' salaries. This rapid advance of the salary scale makes the maximum which may be reached by a professor in Arts, Literature, Science, or Education equal to that provided in any American university. But to provide it permanently without hampering funds needed for other purposes calls for the addition to the University's endowment of four million dollars.

A second feature of the Five-Year Program is the development of the Graduate Schools. Without reducing the pursuit of pure science in the Graduate Faculties the University feels that it can also conduct in connection with the Graduate Schools many types of research which should have an immediate bearing on the application of science to industry, and for the conduct of such research it purposes to organize within the Gradu-

Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, Architects

THE LIBRARY GROUP, MIDWAY FRONT

As Designed

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1921

ate Schools a series of Institutes. In these the basic principles of pure science involved in important problems of society and its industries will be investigated and extended. The first Institute will be that of Physics and Chemistry. It will require a building and equipment which will cost four hundred and fifty thousand dollars and an endowment which at the outset should be one million.

A second Institute is to be that of Plant Agriculture. Its purpose will be the advancement of the science of agriculture in the matters of plant production and protection, a field in which many important fundamental problems are as yet untouched. The Institute will also train men in the fundamental science of agriculture for positions in agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Such advanced work in these fields is nowhere being done in any adequate way and will be warmly welcomed by those interested in agricultural science and education. To establish this Institute will require at the outset one hundred thousand dollars for equipment and seven hundred thousand dollars for endowment.

A third Institute is that of Mining, to be conducted by the Department of Geology with the assistance of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, and Geography. It will not duplicate the

excellent undergraduate work now being done in the schools of Mining and Engineering, but will confine itself to advanced work like that of the other Institutes. To establish it will require an endowment of three hundred thousand dollars.

A fourth Institute will be that of the Science of Education. It will be designed to conduct research in the science of education and to train students and supervisors in such research. This will call for a new endowment of one million dollars and the erection of the three buildings which the School of Education requires for its completion; one for the Graduate Department, one for the Secondary School, and one for a gymnasium. Seven hundred thousand dollars should provide these buildings.

It will be seen that the establishment of the Institutes calls for new endowments to the amount of three million dollars, while for new buildings to accommodate them a total of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be necessary.

These are, of course, only a part of the University's needs for buildings. The University Library is growing with extraordinary rapidity. It now contains nearly eight hundred thousand volumes and two hundred thousand pamphlets, a total of almost one million titles, making it in size probably the third university library in

America. The needs of the Library, as well as the need of classrooms for the historical and social sciences and the modern language departments, call for the completion at the earliest possible day of the Harper Library Group by the erection of the buildings planned in 1912 to flank the Harper Memorial Library on the east and west. The administrative work of the University is scattered through several buildings in offices often not adapted to it, and a convenient and dignified administration building should be erected. The housing question is increasingly serious as the number of students increases and there is a great demand for dormitories. The Board of Trustees has directed the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to secure plans for residence halls for women to inclose the northern half of the block containing Ida Noyes Hall. Residence halls for men should be erected on the blocks west of Cobb Hall. It is evident that to meet the most pressing of these building needs will require not less than one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

These plans of salary increase, Institutes, and new buildings, therefore, require seven million dollars for endowment and three million dollars for building, a total of ten million dollars which the University proposes to secure within a period of five years.

The University Commissions

The great purposes of a university can only be accomplished through the fullest co-operation between its alumni, Trustees, professors, and friends. To effect this co-operation the University in October, 1920, undertook to establish the University Commissions. There are to be fourteen of these, one for each of the main groups of University interest. On each Commission will be two alumni, a University Trustee, two members of the Faculty immediately concerned, and two or more other citizens to be appointed by the President of the Board upon the recommendation of the President of the University. It will be seen that on each Commission there will be represented four important groups—alumni, Trustees, Faculties, and citizens not already officially related to the University. The President of the University will be an ex officio member of each Commission.

The duty of each Commission will be to study the work of its particular school or group of interests and make occasional suggestions to the Board of Trustees as to the manner of improving the work of the school or group. Each Commission is to meet at least once a quarter excepting in the summer and is to hold at least one meeting each year with the whole teaching force of the educational group with which it deals.

In the Spring Quarter there will also be one joint meeting of all the Commissions with the Board of Trustees.

Commissions are to be appointed for the following interests: the Law School; the Medical School; the Graduate Medical School; the Divinity School; the School of Education; the School of Commerce and Administration; the Colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science; Women's Interests; the Historical Group; Modern Languages; Classical Languages; Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics; Geology and Geography; the Biological Sciences.

The Commissions will greatly stimulate University work by bringing Faculty and Trustees together and by actively relating representative alumni and other citizens with the work and organization of the University. Not only will more and more alumni be brought into active relations with the University, but more and more of the representative citizens of Chicago and the Central West, so many of whom have testified their interest in the University by great gifts to its resources.

With this new integration of the members of the University with the alumni and with the community which the Commissions plan promises; with the new and broader service to the community which the organization of the Institutes

will insure; with the provision for the new salary scale which will properly maintain the teaching staff; with the great medical schools already assured; and with a building program provided or projected which may fairly be described as magnificent, the University enters its fourth decade with a promise of widening service which must stir its sons and daughters and inspire it friends.

The University and the Alumni

It is not the policy of the University to call upon its alumni to meet deficits or to help in carrying its current expenses. But this does not mean that it does not depend upon their co-operation. The good name of the University is to a large extent in their hands, and their honorable and creditable records in war or peace are the greatest of its assets. The University is proud that the presidents of the University of California, Clark University, and the Rockefeller Foundation are among its alumni, and believes that all its graduates who in industry, science, education, or public service are faithfully at work are serving the University well.

The University is still in its youth, its period of expansion and equipment. For these it asks great sums, which to a body of alumni few of

whom are as much as fifty years old, perhaps look discouraging. But the needs of the University are so various that every graduate who wants to do so can find one to care for. Many of the alumni have already done this. Medals, prizes, scholarships, lectureships, professorships, portraits, and libraries have been given by individual alumni or alumni groups. Hundreds of alumni contributed to the erection of the Harper Memorial Library in 1912, and to the portrait of Mr. Stagg that now hangs in the Trophy Room.

A survey was recently made of the accomplishments and the needs of the various departments. Most of them announced a need of books. Just now especially there are extraordinary opportunities for the purchase of rare and valuable books and collections of books, in Europe and America. Sometimes the opportunity comes—and goes—by cable; for it is a matter of hours. The library with the ready money is the one that can take advantage of these opportunities in manuscripts, incunabula, and modern books. The University Libraries are open the year around. Last year one million readers were recorded as using them, besides those who read and left no record. This means that ten thousand students used the Libraries an average of one hundred times each in the course of the year.

But if a graduate cares more about doing for people than paying for books, there is a great need at the University for scholarship funds. The gift of fifty or seventy-five dollars to provide for one quarter the tuition fees of a young man or woman who is making a gallant fight to get a college education and is working seven nights and two afternoons in the week to do it, is as good a use as a man can make of the money. The University needs scholarships to help such self-supporting students through college.

For graduate students the University needs fellowships. Thirty years ago our fellowships of three hundred and twenty dollars and five hundred and twenty dollars were eagerly sought. Now, after paying tuition, no student can live on one. A beginning has been made especially in the new Medical Fund of research fellowships of one thousand dollars and one thousand two hundred dollars. There is great need of more such provision for graduate students.

For really advanced work in history and literature the material in many cases cannot be brought to the student; he must go where it is to be found, in distant libraries and museums, at home or abroad. Traveling fellowships are greatly needed for this purpose.

Many departments need money for publication. They cannot publish the results of their

STAGG FIELD, CHICAGO-WISCONSIN GAME, 1919

investigations for want of funds. Increased costs of printing make the eleven University journals more and more expensive to produce. The journals have meant a great deal to the progress of science and scholarship in this country. They should be increased and strengthened. Yet the University is facing a serious task even in maintaining them. Each journal needs an endowment fund to assure its future. Many graduate students upon passing their Doctor's examination find that to publish their theses as the rule of the University requires will cost them five hundred dollars, or often considerably more —an expenditure for which at the end of ten years of study they are poorly prepared. A fund for publication would relieve such cases.

The release of the Near East from Turkish control has opened many important seats of the ancient world to excavation for the first time. The University has been quick to observe this and to act upon it, and in 1919–20 organized the Oriental Institute and sent an expedition to Egypt and Mesopotamia under the charge of its experts in Egyptology and Assyriology. The adventures of the expedition read like the Arabian Nights, and its acquisitions secured with funds given for the purpose by various interested friends, will make the Oriental collections of Haskell Museum of unique value and interest.

The further work of the Institute in expeditions and excavations will depend upon the support it receives from its friends.

The Department of Geology is very anxious to establish a Field School of Geology to be conducted in the summer, as soon as an endowment fund for the purpose can be secured. The Department of Geography is prepared to organize expeditions for geographical research as soon as funds are available for them, and one member of the Department, an alumnus of the University, is now on a geographical expedition to Asia.

The use that may be made of great scientific equipments by able men of science has just been brilliantly illustrated by the successful measurement on December 13, 1920, at the Mount Wilson Observatory of the diameter of the giant star Betelgeuze by a method devised by Professor Michelson, which has shown the diameter of this star to be nearly three hundred million miles, or three hundred times that of the sun. The measurement was made by the use of a twenty-foot interferometer (an instrument the invention of which is one of Professor Michelson's scientific achievements), in connection with the Mount Wilson hundred-inch telescope.

Zoölogy asks means to equip a museum in the Hull Zoölogical Laboratory for its undergraduate work. A permanent experimental plant with a